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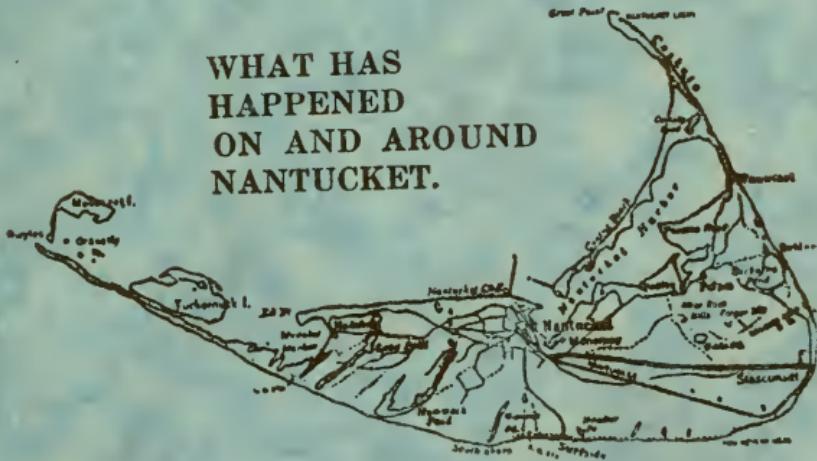
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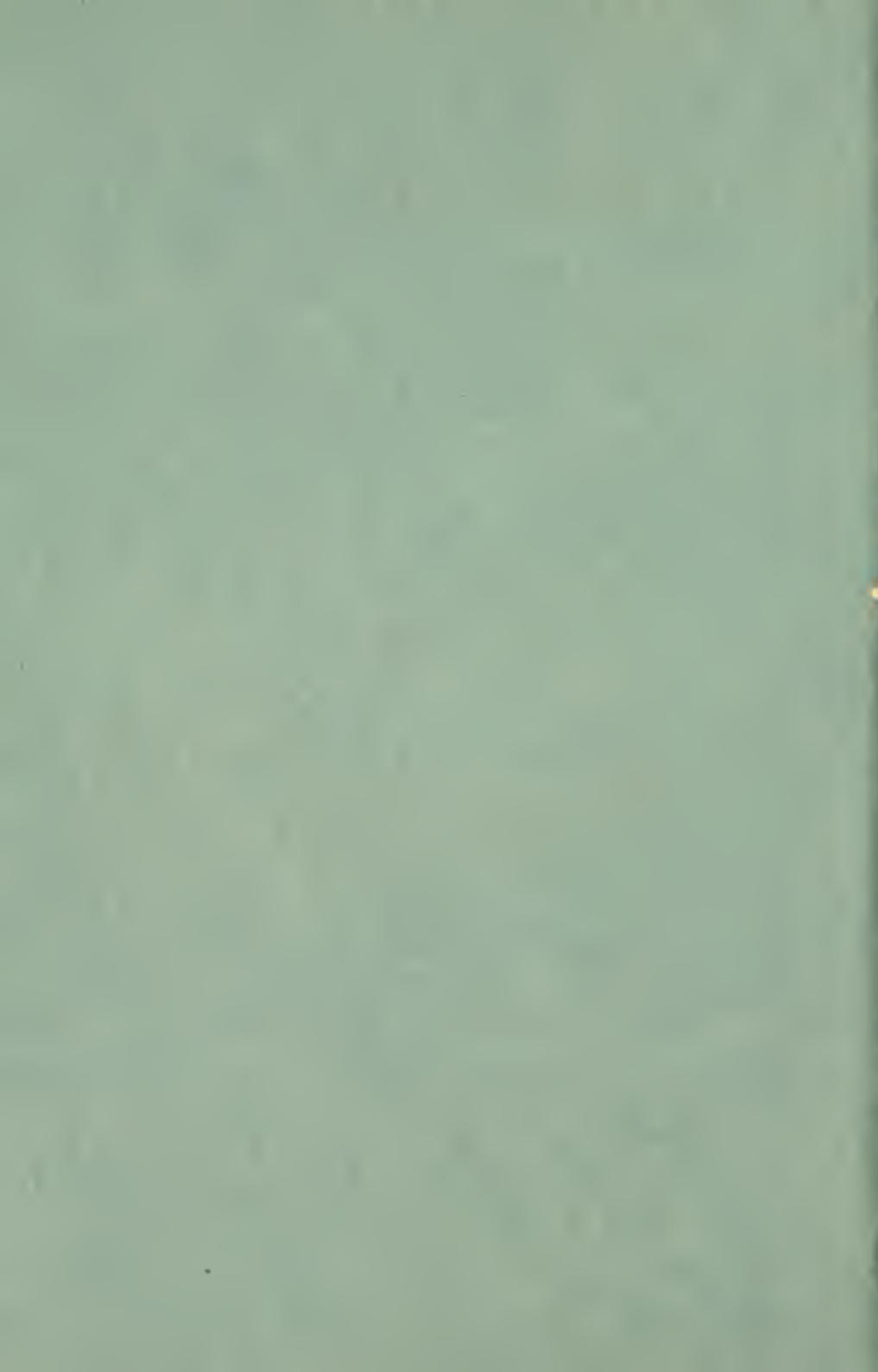


‘Argument Settlers’’

WHAT HAS
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ON AND AROUND
NANTUCKET.

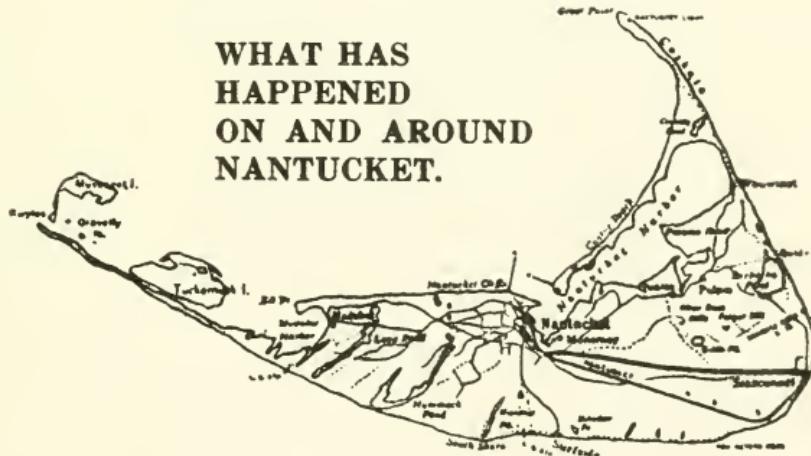


*A Complete History of Nantucket
in Condensed Form.*



"Argument Settlers"

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in Condensed Form.*

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FOREWORD.

When the first edition of "Argument Settlers" was issued in 1917, it was solely for the purpose of preserving interesting and valuable historic data regarding the island of Nantucket. It was not thought that the little book would ever meet a demand sufficient to warrant another edition. Within a year, however, the value of the data contained within its pages proved that "Argument Settlers" was worthy of its title and the edition of 1917 was soon exhausted.

The second edition is issued in a somewhat more complete form. Numerous corrections and additions have been made in its pages, so that "Argument Settlers" now appears in as near an authentic form as it is possible to make it. Since the first edition was printed some valuable data that could not be determined at that time has been secured and many events now appear of record within its pages which were omitted in the first edition.

The year 1918 was so replete with interesting events and it was such an unusual year for Nantucket, that several pages are herein devoted to covering the record for that year, which, in the future, will be found of value for reference to all who possess copies of "Argument Settlers." Virtually, this little book is the most complete and reliable history of Nantucket yet published, as it covers historic facts and chronicles interesting events compiled from year to year, all presented in the most condensed form practicable.

Harry B. Turner.

Nantucket, Mass., 1920.

Condensed History of Nantucket.

1602.

The island of Nantucket was discovered by Bartholomew Gosnold, an Englishman, who sailed from England in a small bark, with thirty-two persons, bound for Virginia, in search of a proper site for a plantation. The first land seen was Sankaty Head. The Indian population at that time is said to have been about 1,500.

1630.

A war occurred between the Eastern and Western tribes of Indians, according to tradition.

1639.

Thomas Macy, who became one of the first settlers of Nantucket, came from England this year and settled at Salisbury, where he and his wife (Sarah Hopcott) lived twenty years before coming to Nantucket.

1641.

The island was deeded to Thomas Mayhew and his son Thomas, by James Forrett, agent of William, Earl of Sterling.

1659.

Thomas Macy and family, accompanied by Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman, moved from Salisbury to Nantucket, and were the first white people who lived on the island.

This year the island was deeded by Mayhew to the ten

original purchasers for the sum of thirty pounds sterl^{ing} and two beaver hats. The ten purchasers were: Tristram Coffin, senior, Thomas Macy, Christopher Hussey, Richard Swain, Thomas Barnard, Peter Coffin, Stephen Greenleaf, John Swain, William Pile. Thomas Mayhew reserved one-tenth of the island, together with Masquetuck, or Quaise. Each of the above chose an "associate" with whom to settle the island, namely: Tristram Coffin, junior, John Smith, Robert Pike, Robert Barnard, Thomas Coleman, Edward Starbuck, Nathaniel Starbuck, Thomas Look, James Coffin, Thomas Mayhew, junior.

The Indian population had decreased to about seven hundred.

Tuckernuck island was this year deeded by Thomas Mayhew to Tristram Coffin, Sr., Peter Coffin, Tristram Coffin, Jr., and James Coffin, for the sum of six pounds.

1660.

Ten families moved to Nantucket from Salisbury.

The west end of the island was bought from the Indians.

1662.

The first death of a white person on Nantucket, on October 31st—Jean, wife of Richard Swain.

1663.

Peter Folger moved to the island.

The inhabitants gained a livelihood by farming and fishing.

The island, with the exception of Quaise, was divided into twenty-seven parts.

Mary Starbuck, the first white child, born on Nantuck-

et the 30th of March. Was the daughter of Nathaniel Starbuck and Mary Coffin (seventh child of Tristram).

1664.

The land owned by Sachems Wanackmamack and Nickanoose sold by them to the original purchasers for the sum of twenty-six pounds.

1665.

King Philip (Metacomet), of Mount Hope, visited the island in search of an Indian offender.

First marriage occurred April 11—William Worth and Sarah Macy.

1666.

Peter Folger (who was the grandfather of Benjamin Franklin) agreed to become miller. The first mill for grinding corn was built near Wesko pond (afterwards known as the Lily Pond).

1667.

Abiah Folger, mother of Benjamin Franklin, born August 15.

1671.

The town was incorporated, its location being near Ca-paum and Maxcy's ponds. The site of the town was gradually changed to "Wesco," its present site, between this year and 1720.

1672.

First whale caught. James Loper made an agree-

ment to carry on the whale fishery, but there is no record of the agreement being fulfilled.

Capt. John Gardner, of Salem, came to the island to "set up the trade for the taking of codfish."

1673.

Whaling commenced in boats from the shore.

The town was called Sherburne by order of Francis Lovelace, governor of New York, April 18th. The island at that time belonged to the province of New York.

1676.

About this time Sesachacha and Siasconset villages were built. Also a cluster of whale houses at Miacomet, together with fishing stages at Peedee and Quidnet, and the fishing stage at Weweeder. Sesachacha village continued in existence 140 years, the last house being moved to Siasconset in 1820.

1681.

Death of Tristram Coffin on October 3d.

1682.

Thomas Macy died April 19, aged 74 years.

1686.

The "Oldest House," now standing on Sunset Hill, was built this year for Jethro Coffin, who married Mary Gardner.

1690.

The town hired Ichabod Paddock to instruct its people in the best manner of killing whales and extracting their oil.

1692.

The island, previously a part of New York, became, by request of the proprietors, a part of Massachusetts, under an act of parliament.

1698.

Thomas Chalkley, a distinguished minister of the Society of Friends, visited the island.

First vessel larger than a rowboat, owned on the island, was sloop Mary, bought of Boston parties this year.

1704.

The first Society of Friends was formed.

First execution said to have occurred this year—an Indian, for murder.

1707.

The first “town-house” was built this year north of “No Bottom Pond.”

1708.

Yearly meeting of the Society of Friends established.

1711.

The first (North) Congregational Society formed and the first meeting-house (still standing—the vestry building) was erected. The site was about two miles west of its present location. It is said to have been built of oak that grew on the island. The name of the first pastor is not known.

The first Friends’ meeting-house was also erected this year. It stood a little to the southeast of the Forefath-

ers' or Ancient burial ground, on land adjoining their first burial place. The building, which was enlarged in 1716 by adding 20 feet to its length, was later used as a school-house, and was destroyed by fire in 1736.

1712.

The first spermaceti whale taken by the Nantucket whalers was killed by Christopher Hussey.

1715.

The number of vessels engaged in the whale fishery was six, all sloops of from thirty to forty tons burden each, which produced eleven hundred pounds sterling, or \$4,888.88.

1717.

Mary Starbuck died September 13.

1719.

The white population at this time was 721.

1720.

A small quantity of oil was sent to London from Nantucket on ship Hanover.

1723.

The first (Straight) wharf was built this year by Richard Macy, grandson of the original Thomas Macy.

Birth of Miriam ("Coffin") Folger on October 9.

The first mill erected on "Mill Hills" this year by Frederick Macy.

1726.

The white population had increased to 917.

1729.

Twenty-five whaling vessels were owned at Nantucket at the end of this year.

1730.

Quanaty (Quanato) Hill was dug away to make land from Union street to the shore.

The second Friends' meeting-house was started this year. It stood near the corner of Main and Saratoga streets, within the space known as the "Quaker burial ground."

1732.

The Rev. Timothy White was pastor of the First Congregational society.

1736.

First Friends' meeting-house destroyed by fire.

1745.

A vessel laden with oil was sent to England this year as a venture.

1746.

The "Old Mill" (still standing) was erected this year by Nathan Wilbur.

Brant Point lighthouse the first on the island, erected by private funds. First keeper unknown.

1750-1.

First fire-engine purchased.

1752.

Death of Abiah Folger Franklin, mother of Benjamin Franklin.

1753.

A deputy judge came to the island to settle differences between the whites and the Indians, holding session in the meeting-house.

1755.

Three whaling sloops and their crews, consisting of thirteen men each, were lost near the Grand Banks.

1756.

Three more sloops were lost, and six were taken by the French and carried to France, where the crews were imprisoned, most of whom never returned home.

1757.

The first square-rigged vessels, of 100-tons burden and upwards, were fitted out for whaling.

1759.

The lighthouse on Brant point was destroyed by fire.
Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, founder of the Coffin School, born in Boston, May 16.

The "spider mill" was erected on Mill Hills.

1760

The South wharf (now Island Service Co.'s) was

1762.

Second fire-engine purchased.

1763-4.

The population comprised 3,220 whites and 358 Indians. A disease called "yellow fever" or "plague" broke out among the Indians and was very fatal, 222 out of the 358 dying. The plague continued up to February 16, 1764, at which time it ceased as suddenly as it commenced.

Seventy-eight vessels engaged in whaling from Nantucket.

1765.

First Congregational meeting-house moved to its present site, but out of 3,270 whites only 47 were pew holders.

Whaling in boats from the shore ceased this year, but 101 vessels were engaged in the whale fishery.

Hon. Walter Folger born June 12.

1766.

One hundred and eighteen vessels cleared from Nantucket this year.

1767.

The Rev. Bazaleel Shaw was pastor of the Congregational society.

1768.

Eighty Nantucket ships went to the northern whaling grounds.

1769.

A big fire this year destroyed property valued at \$11,000.

The last execution occurred this year, when four Indians were put to death, making a total of ten executions in the history of Nantucket.

Great Point lighthouse established. First keeper unknown.

Third fire-engine purchased.

1771.

Union Lodge, F. & A. M., was chartered this year.

A small-pox hospital was erected by Dr. Samuel Gelston on Gravelly island.

1772.

A fulling and coloring mill established on the island this year by a Scotchman named Nichols. Operated until 1796. Located at Polpis.

The first sperm candle manufactory was established on Nantucket. The business was first established in this country in Rhode Island in 1750, the art of manufacturing being kept secret for a number of years.

The William Rotch ware-house built. This building is now owned by the Pacific Club, its interior having been rebuilt after the fire of 1846.

1773.

Ships Dartmouth, Eleanor and Beaver sailed from Nantucket for London with oil. After discharging were laden with tea and on reaching America took part in the "Boston Tea Party."

Last burial in the old cemetery near Maxey's pond this year—Jonathan Coffin and his wife.

1774.

One hundred and fifty sail of vessels were engaged in the whale fishery, amounting to 14,867 tons.

The inhabitants were much troubled with apprehensions of the approaching rupture between the colonies and England, and many removed from the island.

Population at this time was 4,545, with one clergyman, two doctors and one lawyer resident on the island.

Town had no public schools at this period.

Lighthouse on Brant Point blown down.

1775.

On May 23 a vessel arrived with over 100 Provincial troops, who landed on the wharf and marched up town to seize flour alleged to have been landed on Nantucket for the use of the British.

Between this year and 1781 one thousand and six hundred Nantucketers lost their lives in the Revolutionary war.

Over one hundred and fifty vessels were engaged in the whale fishery during this period.

1776.

Three mills were in operation on "Mill Hills."

The well of the famous 'Sconset pump was dug this year at a cost of 20 pounds, 4 shillings, 9 pence.

1777.

More than a score Nantucket men and boys sailed as part of crew of the Ranger with John Paul Jones.

1778.

Ratable property on the island valued at \$866,630.

The small-pox hospital on Gravelly island was abolished and the buildings bought by the town.

1779.

Eight British vessels (refugees) came to the bar on April 6th and two entered the harbor, their crews plundering many of the island stores, property being taken to the value of \$50,000. A committee visited the English commander at New York, who assured them that he had given orders that no more depredations should be made.

1780.

Great distress for want of provisions and fuel. The harbor was frozen over December 20 and remained so throughout the winter. Teams drove over ice on harbor to bring wood down from Coskata.

1782.

A few vessels received permits from the British commander to sail from Nantucket on whaling voyages unmolested.

Brant point lighthouse burned this year. Rebuilt.

1783.

The "town house" was moved to the corner of Main and Milk streets.

Nantucket had its first representatives in the legislature—Alexander Coffin, Peleg Coffin, Jr., and Stephen Hussey.

Brant point lighthouse burned.

Ship Bedford of Nantucket, Captain William Mooers, the first vessel to hoist the American flag in a British port. This event occurred on February 3, 1783, the vessel reaching Nantucket on the return from London, May 31.

Ship Washington, Capt. George Bunker, was first to hoist the American flag in a Spanish Pacific port.

1784.

Population 4,269.

Lighthouse erected on Great point. The same year a lighthouse was built and maintained on Brant point by the state.

Tidings of peace were received with great joy by the inhabitants. During the war 134 vessels, amounting to over 10,000 tons, had been captured by the British and many of their men lost their lives. 1200 Nantucket seamen were either killed or captured. A total of 1600 Nantucketers lost their lives due to the war.

1785.

The legislature of Massachusetts passed a resolve giving a bounty of five pounds for every ton of white spermaceti oil brought into her ports, sixty shillings a ton for yellow spermaceti and forty shillings a ton for whale oil.

1787.

Watchmen first placed in the tower to look for fires.

1788.

The fifth lighthouse on Brant point was wrecked in a heavy storm this year.

Astronomical clock planned this year by the Hon. Walter Folger and finished two years later.

Ship Penelope, Capt. Tristram Gardner, reached latitude 70 degrees in Arctic ocean. On June 20, 1788, the Penelope reached 78.44 North and on the 18th reported 50 ships in sight.

Nantucket had no representative this year, but Matthew Mayhew was elected state senator.

1790.

Population 4,620.

Death of Miriam ("Coffin") Folger on March 29 from effects of falling down stairs, aged 66 years.

Hon. Walter Folger's astronomical clock first set in motion July 4.

A vessel was sent to the coast of Africa on a sealing cruise, which proved unsuccessful.

The third Friends' meeting-house was erected this year, on Main and Pleasant streets. The building was two stories high and was occasionally used as a court-house. It was later moved to a site on Commercial wharf and entered into the construction of the "Charles G. Coffin store."

1791.

The United States government assumed control of Brant point lighthouse, which was one of eight transferred at that time.

The first whaling vessel went from the island to the Pacific ocean—the Beaver, Capt. Paul Worth, around Cape Horn.

The Nantucket Customs House was established March 21st, with Stephen Hussey the first Collector.

1792.

A duck factory was established by Joseph Chase, James Barker and others.

1793.

Lucretia Mott born January 3.

1795.

The name of the town was this year changed from Sherburne to Nantucket.

The old north tower was erected.

Nantucket Bank incorporated and soon after it was robbed of \$20,000.

Only three wigwams were left standing (in Squam).

Sixteen ships, five brigs and a number of schooners sailed from Nantucket.

A division occurred in the Society of Friends. The Friends living north of Main street this year seceded and built a new meeting-house on Broad street, next east of the present Ocean House. The building was used until 1829, and in 1838 was purchased by the Episcopalians, moved to the rear of the lot and used as a chapel for the Trinity church building erected in 1839.

1797.

The streets of the town were first named.

First cut nails ever used on the island made this year by David Allen.

Peleg Coffin, Jr., elected state treasurer.

1798.

Difficulty between the United States and France—four Nantucket ships captured by the French.

1799.

A Methodist society was formed this year. The first

church building was erected on the southwest corner of Fair and Lyons streets and was dedicated on New Year Day, 1800. This building was commonly known as the "Teazer" meeting-house from the fact that the flag of sloop Teazer was raised over the church during an early period of its existence.

1800.

The Academy (private) was incorporated and a building erected on Academy Hill.

The bell weighing 1,000 pounds was placed in the steeple of the First Congregational meeting-house. For a few years this bell was rung at sunrise, at 12 and at 9 daily.

Population 5,617.

Joseph Chase maintained a grist mill on Pine street. Commercial wharf was started this year.

1803.

First fire cistern built.

A project started for dredging the bar and deepening the channel, the cost to be \$54,120. Did not materialize.

1804.

The Pacific National Bank and two insurance offices were established.

Forty-eight ships engaged in the whale fishery.

1805.

New jail built. House of correction built at Quaise.

1807.

On October 1, ship Union of Nantucket was struck by a sperm whale when twelve days out and sank. Crew landed at Azores, being in boats seven days.

1809.

The Unitarian (Second Congregational) Society was formed, with the Rev. Seth F. Swift pastor. The church building was erected this year, on Orange street, and was dedicated November 9th.

Gideon Gardner elected congressman.

1809—10.

Nantucket had nine Representatives, one State Senator and one United States Congressman these years.

1810.

Population 6,807.

First ship built on Nantucket was launched this year and named "Rose."

1811.

Seventeen ships and seven schooners sailed from Nantucket.

Gideon Gardner re-elected congressman.

1812.

Eleven Nantucket vessels captured by the British and the crews made prisoners of war.

A fire in the easterly part of the town consumed eight buildings. Loss \$6,000.

A petition for protection was sent by the people of

Nantucket to James Madison, President of the United States.

Woolen factory established on New North wharf by Obed Mitchell. Employed 200 persons.

A brush and bellows factory established on Academy Hill.

1814.

Encounter off the south side of Nantucket, five miles distant, between the American privateer *Neufchatel* and five boats from the British frigate *Endymion*, October 11th. One hundred of the crew of the latter were killed and only five of the former, one of whom (the pilot, Charles J. Hillburn) was a Nantucket man.

1814-15.

Scarcity of food this winter. A "soup-house" was established in a building near the corner of Main and Gardner streets, where soup was dispensed free to the poor families.

1815.

When peace was declared, Nantucket held a general jollification (in February). Bells were rung, lights were burned from the church towers, and men and boys went through the streets shouting and cheering. Jonathan Parker, with a chair lashed on a peat-sled for a sleigh, with a small American flag flying, drove from town through the villages of Polpis and Quaise, spreading the glad tidings of peace. One-half of the vessels belonging to Nantucket had been taken and condemned during the war.

February 2 was the coldest day ever known on the island, the thermometer registering 11 degrees below zero.

Social library instituted, with Josiah Hussey president.

Portuguese bell placed in the south tower.
Lighthouse on Great Point was destroyed by fire this
year.

1816.

The first newspaper was published, May 6th, called the Nantucket Gazette, but not receiving the expected patronage, it was discontinued March 1, 1817. Copies of the Gazette are in the Atheneum library.

In November the lighthouse on Great point was destroyed by fire.

1818.

The first steamboat (the Eagle, 80 tons) crossed Nantucket sound on the fifth of May, with about sixty passengers. The boat ran but one season. This was the first regular schedule of steam communication established in New England.

Capt. George W. Gardner, in ship *Globe*, discovered "off-shore whaling grounds" off the coast of Chile.

The present Pacific National Bank building was erected.

Maria Mitchell, noted astronomer, born in Nantucket, August 1st.

Rising Sun Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, dedicated November 25 and was in existence until September, 1840.

1819.

Fifty-seven ships and four brigs were engaged in the whale fishery, besides a number of sloops.

Capt. Joseph Allen, in ship *Maro*, discovered "Japan grounds."

The first steam vessel, the "Savannah," crossed the Atlantic this year. She was commanded by Capt. Robert Inot, who was born on the island of Nantucket.

1820.

The Rev. Abner Morse pastor of the First Congregational church.

Population 7,266.

The Mechanics Association, a literary organization, formed.

“Bug Light” established on south side of Nantucket harbor. First keeper Caleb Cushman.

Loss of ship Essex in Pacific ocean, November 20th, sunk by a whale. Survivors of crew were obliged to resort to cannibalism in order that any might return alive.

1821.

Seventy-eight ships, six brigs, sixteen schooners, fifty-nine sloops, were engaged in whaling and coasting from Nantucket. Total tonnage 27,445.

The “Newtown Gate” was in existence until this year when it was removed.

The Nantucket Inquirer was established by J. T. Melcher, with Samuel H. Jenks as editor. First issue June 23.

A brass foundry established on the south beach.

Trees were planted in the town this year—a species of two-thorn acacia.

1822.

Ship Globe, Capt. Thomas Worth, sailed. During 1823 the crew mutinied, killing Captain Worth and three officers. Ship returned to Nantucket, November 14, 1824.

Arthur Cooper, a fugitive slave from Virginia, with his family, were rescued from pursuers and protected by Quaker citizens. (First case on record). Cooper lived and died here.

The last full-blooded Indian died this year. Her name

was Dorcas Honorable and her father was Isaac Earop and her mother Sarah Tashma. She was born April 27, 1776.

“Urbanity Lodge,” F. & A. M., founded this year.

The town bought Quaise Farm for \$6700 and erected an asylum there.

1823.

The first “town clock” in Nantucket was placed in service this year in the tower of the South Congregational church building. It was built on the island and remained in service until replaced by the present one in 1881.

The Methodist church building was erected on Centre street and dedicated September 24.

First powder-house erected.

Columbian Library Association was formed.

1824.

The milestones were placed along the 'Sconset road this year by Peter F. Ewer.

Steamer Connecticut visited the island under command of Capt. R. S. Bunker.

1826.

Ferdinand C. Ewer born February 22.

Another newspaper was started, called the Nantucket Journal, which was published less than a year.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin visited the island and gave a sum to found a school for his kinsfolk, a large part of the inhabitants of Nantucket being akin to him.

1827.

Two public schools were established and the Coffin School opened.

The Universalist Church Society was formed this year. The Society owned the site of the present Atheneum building, upon which a church building was erected. The Universalist Society was in existence until 1834. Rev. George Bradburn was the pastor.

1828.

The Cross Rip lightship was established this year, the first floating beacon in this vicinity.

A dredging machine was brought to Nantucket to create greater depth of water in the harbor. Scheme not a success.

Steamer Hamilton (50 tons) placed in service between Nantucket and New Bedford. The boat ran about six months, but was a dismal failure.

A school of twenty-six blackfish stranded in the chord of the bay on November 3d.

1829.

Ship Loper, Capt. Obed Starbuck, sailed. After fourteen months and fourteen days the ship brought home 2,280 barrels of sperm oil, valued at \$50,000.

Steamer Marco Bozzaris made her first trip to Nantucket on the 29th of April, under command of Capt. Edward H. Barker.

The North (Friends) meeting was discontinued and the Hicksites, seceding from the main body, erected the building on Main street afterwards known as Atlantic Hall, where they held meetings until 1851.

1830.

Nantucket was third commercial town in Massachusetts at this time.

Population 7,202.

Ship Sarah, Capt. Frederick Arthur, arrived home April 19 from three years' voyage, with the largest amount of sperm oil ever brought in before or since—3497 barrels, valued at \$98,000.

1831.

A cold winter. No fuel to be obtained and several old buildings were cut up for firing. Vessels arrived at Brant point with wood, which sold readily at \$22.00 per cord.

The York Street Colored Baptist society was formed, occupying the building on York street formerly used by the town as a school-house for colored children.

First coal stove used on Nantucket this year, brought by Isaac Austin.

1832.

Largest whaling fleet that ever sailed from Nantucket in one year, consisting of forty vessels.

Steamer Telegraph (171 tons) made her first trip on the 4th of October, under command of Capt. Edward H. Barker. In service until July, 1858.

The first steam mill erected on the island established on the north beach by Daniel Mitchell.

1833.

Three fire cisterns built on Main street.

Sloop Fame, Capt. Peter Myrick, sailed in search of sea serpents. Returned empty.

Nantucket Steamboat Company organized.

1834.

The Congregational meeting-house was erected and dedicated November 6th.

In March, the state legislature passed a bill establishing the Nantucket Institution for Savings.

A silk factory operated on Gay street by Aaron Mitchell.

The Nantucket Atheneum incorporated. The land was donated by Charles G. Coffin and David Joy, and the building purchased through public subscription.

The original or Orthodox body of Quakers built the Fair street meeting-house and in 1838 they erected the school-house—now owned by the Historical Association.

1835.

Daniel Webster visited the island to try a case in court.

Name of India street was changed to Pearl street and State street to Main street.

About this time there was a scheme for making a port of refuge inside Great Point. The government made surveys and the engineers advised it.

1836.

Disastrous fire on Main street. The Washington hotel and several stores being consumed.

Disruption among members of the Methodist church.

1837.

Main street business section was first paved with cobble-stones this year.

Financial panic in Nantucket.

1838.

The "Bug Light" beacons established by the government on the cliff beach. First keeper, Peleg Easton.

Great fire in the eastern section of the town, along the south beach, and much valuable property destroyed. Loss \$300,000.

High School opened, with Cyrus Pierce as principal.

Fair street school-house erected by Friends.

1839.

Trinity church (Episcopal) erected on the north side of Broad street. This parish had been organized a short time before by Moses Marcus, D. D.

Baptist church society organized June 9. Rev. Daniel Round first pastor.

Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin died at Cheltenham, England, aged 80 years.

1840.

Baptist Church building erected on Summer street.

A new newspaper (Democratic), called The Islander, started this year by Charles C. Hazewell. Expired in 1843.

Population 9,712.

Epidemic of small pox this year.

System of telegraphing by signals between Nantucket and Woods Hole, via islands of Marthas Vineyard, Muskeget and Tuckernuck, was inaugurated and maintained successfully several months.

This year the massive pillars were constructed in front of the Methodist church on Centre street, when the roof was changed from a four-pitch to its present form.

“Sunset longitude” discovered by Owen C. Spooner of Nantucket, while on ship Atlantic, December 16, 1840.

1841.

Frederick Douglas visited Nantucket this year.
Barker Burnell of Nantucket elected to Congress.
Anti-slavery convention in Atheneum Hall.

Severe storm on October 3d drove ships Rose and Planter ashore, demolished a rope-walk and cut away the Sconset bank fifty feet, a dwelling, two barns and several smaller buildings going down the bank. Tide rose three feet above the wharves.

1842.

Three young willow trees from the grave of Napoleon, on the island of St. Helena, were brought to Nantucket on ship Napoleon and planted on the east side of Centre street, near the corner of Broad.

The “camels” were built by Peter Ewer for carrying ships over Nantucket bar. The first ship to enter them was the Phebe, but the first to make practical use of them was the Constitution, on September 23d. (See “The Story of the Island Steamers” for details.)

Steamer Massachusetts made her first trip to Nantucket, July 4th.

The banner year of Nantucket’s whale fishery, with 86 ships and barks, 2 brigs and 2 schooners, with a capacity of 36,000 tons, hailing from the island.

Ship Joseph Starbuck lost on Nantucket bar, Nov. 27.

1843.

Whale fishery commenced to decline.
Barker Burnell elected to congress—the last congressman from Nantucket.

Another newspaper called The Telegraph started in June by A. B. Robinson and W. Bradford. Published but a short time. Issued as a daily for a few months.

1844.

“Poor farm” at Quaise destroyed by fire, February 21. Ten inmates burned to death.

1845.

Odd Fellows lodge started in Nantucket this year.

The Nantucket Weekly Mirror was first published by the Hon. John Morrissey, and continued a thriving sheet until it consolidated with The Inquirer in 1865.

A third paper called The Warden was also started this year, its first issue being on December 27, 1845, with Samuel H. Jenks as editor. Was in existence less than two years.

Steamer Naushon built this year.

Another split occurred in the Society of Friends, and the Gurneyite branch later built a meeting-house on Centre street (now the building used as a dining-room by the Roberts House).

1846.

The Ladies' Union Circle was organized January 6th.

Great fire July 13 and 14, wiping away over one-third of the town. Trinity church, the Atheneum library and museum, together with about four hundred buildings, were destroyed, and but one store was left standing. Donations for relief of the sufferers, to the amount of about \$100,000, were sent to the island from abroad. Over one million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by the conflagration.

Whaling on the decline.

Barker Burnell elected senator.

Main street business section relocated, the north line being moved back twenty feet. Marble slabs were placed on some of the street corners (still in evidence). They are said to denote the boundaries of the burnt district.

Louise S. Baker born October 17.

William D. Clark, the famous town crier, born November 17th.

1847.

Nantucket had no representative in the legislature this year.

Present Atheneum library building opened February 1.

On March 21st a number of new stores were lighted on Main street for the first time since the "great fire," with a general jollification.

Pleasant Street Baptist Society (colored) organized, with Rev. James E. Crawford, a barber-minister, as pastor. He held the position forty-one years—until his death in 1888.

Pine trees planted by Josiah Sturgis.

Sons of Temperance (Harmony) hall, on Federal street, built. Afterwards the building was used as a Catholic church and was torn down in 1896 to give place to the new church edifice.

Comet discovered by Maria Mitchell on October 1st.

Stranding of ship Louis Philippe off Nantucket, December 17th.

1848.

John Elkins of Nantucket elected a presidential elector and William Mitchell on the governor's council.

1849.

Custom of ringing the bell thrice daily—at 7 a. m., 12 noon and 9 p. m.,—started permanently February 12 by order of the selectmen.

Roman Catholic services first held on the island this year. The old town hall was first used as a place of worship and later Pantheon hall. Rev. Fr. McNulty of New Bedford was the first to celebrate Mass.

The Episcopal Society erected a church building on Fair street.

Last ship (Martha) brought in by the camels June 8th.

A large exodus from Nantucket this year owing to the California “gold fever.”

The Pollock Rip lightship was established this year.

1850.

Population 8,770.

Friends' meeting-house built on Centre street. (Now Roberts House dining-room).

Lighthouse on Sankaty Head erected. First keeper Alexander D. Bunker. First lighted February 1st.

1851.

Elm trees planted on Main street in April, by Charles G. and Henry Coffin.

1852.

Erection of new Coffin School building commenced.

Main street from “the square” to the Starbuck houses was paved.

The West Grammar school-house was destroyed by fire July 8th.

More pine trees were planted during this and the following year.

Friends' meeting-house on Main street purchased and Atlantic Straw Works started there, employing between two and three hundred females.

1854.

The present town asylum was erected this year. Sections of the old building at Quaise were moved down and entered into its construction.

The House of Correction, built at Quaise in 1805, was moved to its present site.

Steamers Metacomet and Eagle's Wing built this year.

Joseph Mitchell elected senator.

The lightship was established on Nantucket South Shoals, June 15th, this year, with Samuel Bunker of Nantucket the first captain of the beacon.

Loss of ship Manchester, August 28. Captain Coffin killed by natives.

Opening of steamboat route between Nantucket and Hyannis, September 26th.

Present Coffin School building on Winter street was opened.

Gas lighted for first time on the island November 22.

Abram Quary (Abraham Quady) the last man with Indian blood in him, died November 25, aged 82 years and 10 months.

1855.

Steamer Island Home built and placed in service between Nantucket and Hyannis. Made her first trip September 5th.

Joseph Mitchell elected State Auditor.

1856.

Bug Light beacons refitted.

Present dwelling erected at Brant point lighthouse station.

Propeller steamer Jersey Blue in service between Nantucket and New York.

Cable laid from Great Point, Nantucket, to Monomoy Point, Cape Cod, August 19th. It broke two months after communication was established. A section was pulled up by a quahaug dredge in the fall of 1916 and was found to be in perfect condition.

First exhibition of the Nantucket Agricultural Society held October 28. Display in Atheneum Hall. Public exercises in Methodist church. Cattle exhibited in lot opposite Atheneum, corner Federal and Chestnut streets.

Nantucket High School building on Academy Hill dedicated December 2. Cost \$20,000.

William Barney elected senator.

1857.

Up to and including this year Nantucket had four representatives in the legislature.

A hard winter for Nantucket. Harbor closed from December 20 to February 6. Steamer New York, from Glasgow, coaled up by Nantucketers off 'Sconset, January 28.

First appearance of the Nantucket Band, February 26.

Whale captured off Surfside and towed ashore and cut up May 21. Blubber was tried out at oil works of C. G. & H. Coffin.

1858.

Steamers Telegraph and Massachusetts were sold this year, leaving Nantucket on July 5, the Massachusetts towing the other boat.

The Catholic Society secured Harmony Hall on Federal street in which to hold services, under Rev. Fr. Hennis, which was later consecrated as St. Mary's Church.

John Morissey of Nantucket elected to governor's council.

The lightship was placed on Handkerchief Shoal in Nantucket sound this year.

Nantucket's representatives reduced to three.

1859.

A boot and shoe factory was started this year.

The Mission School started by Miss Ann Morslander and Mrs. Marianna Harper.

Ship Three Brothers returned April 20, with 6000 barrels whale oil—the largest cargo of oil ever taken.

Ship Planter burned on railway at Brant Point, October 28.

From 1859 to 1868 Nantucket had two representatives in the legislature.

1860.

Population 6,094.

Six vessels sailed from Nantucket.

Alfred Macy of Nantucket elected presidential elector.

Phebe Fuller attacked by Patience Cooper, a colored woman, on November 22 and died December 12 from her injuries.

1861.

Steamer Eagles Wing destroyed by fire on the Providence river.

1861-5.

Nantucket sent 213 men into the Union army and 126 into the navy, 56 more than her quota.

1862.

Steamer Monohansett built.

1864.

Manufacture of linen coats or "dusters" was introduced by Charles Lawrence.

Steamer River Queen built. Used as General Grant's dispatch boat. In service on Nantucket route from 1873 to 1880.

1865.

Population 4,748. 809 legal voters.

Hon. James Easton elected senator.

High School Alumni Association organized. Reunions held in 1865, 1866 and 1869.

The two island papers, The Inquirer and The Mirror, consolidated and the name changed to The Inquirer and Mirror on April 1st.

Troops landed from a stranded vessel on the south side of the island June 10 and marched through the town.

Bark Islander, Capt. William Cash, while in Pacific ocean this year, captured a sperm whale 87 feet long, 36 feet in circumference and weighing about 200 tons, yielding 110 barrels of oil. The jaw measured 17 feet in length

and was brought to Nantucket, now being a part of the Historical Society's collection.

Wreck of ship Newton on the 25th of December. The crew perished.

1866.

Second reunion of the High School Alumni.

Pines at Miacomet were planted this year.

The Mission School building was erected on lower Orange street.

Unsuccessful efforts were made to revive the whaling business.

1867.

Last regular meeting of the "Gurneyite" Friends in the Centre street meeting-house on January 10.

The town voted to maintain a school-house on Tuckernuck and the building on Milk street formerly used as an engine-house was taken down and carried to Tuckernuck for the purpose.

1868.

William Henry Waitt was representative.

Bark R. L. Barstow sailed. She was the last whaling vessel owned at Nantucket.

First Memorial Day observance held in Nantucket, May 30th.

Isle of the Sea, Royal Arch Chapter, consecrated August 27.

1869.

N. H. S. Alumni Celebration.

Isaac Freeman Robinson was representative.

Historical map of Nantucket surveyed and drawn by the Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer, D. D.

A fad of riding velocipedes was started in Atlantic Hall.

Hayden's bathing establishment built at the "clean shore."

Smith's Point was separated from the island by a heavy storm on September 8.

Beds of sea clams were discovered near Nantucket bar.

First Catholic fair held in September.

Quahaug beds discovered near Smith's point and Tuckernuck, which yielded six hundred bushels in one week.

Three vessels sailed from Nantucket. Bark Oak, which sailed November 16 under Capt. W. B. Thompson, was sold in Panama in 1872.

1870.

Population 4,123.

Reuben Pinkham Folger was representative.

Nantucket reached the lowest point of its "decline" this year.

A fair was held for the benefit of the Nantucket Atheneum.

Bark Amy, Capt. Joseph Winslow, arrived May 30, with 1350 barrels of sperm oil.

Brig Eunice H. Adams, the last whaler to arrive at Nantucket, came in June 14 under Capt. Zenas Coleman.

1871.

Steamer River Queen was purchased by the Vineyard line.

Grand Masonic centennial celebration at Nantucket on June 27.

De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars, visited Nantucket, July 1.

Consecration of Catholic Burial Ground on Sunday afternoon, July 23.

Robert F. Gardner was representative.

1872.

Alfred Macy member of the governor's council.

Albert S. Mowry started the Springfield House this year.

Catboat Dauntless built this year and placed in service to and from the bathing beach.

Nantucket commenced to be popular as a summer resort.

The West Grammar School building was purchased by Mitchell & Hayden and a shoe factory started there.

The 'Sconset postoffice was established in November with Miss Love Baxter as postmistress. Her salary was \$12.00 a year and her father, Capt. William Baxter, received \$8.00 a year for carrying the mails.

1873.

Island Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, organized.

The Nantucket Relief Association was founded February 25.

Steamer River Queen was placed in service on the Nantucket route.

Edward McCleave was Nantucket representative and Alfred Macy on the governor's council—last Nantucket man to serve there.

Negotiations were on for the purchase of a large tract of land on the south shore, with three miles of shore frontage, for development as "Surfside." The promoters vis-

ited the island in July and were enthusiastically received.

The shoe factory was destroyed by fire August 3d, when the manufacture of shoes on Nantucket ended.

The Round Top Mill, which stood near the site of the present North Cemetery, was taken down this year. One of its stones was used as a base for the monument erected the following year.

The town expenses this year were only \$23,885.15.

1874.

Lowest tide on record March 21st. Only four feet of water in steamer's berth at the wharf.

The Island Review was started this year by Isaac H. Folger, who was later joined by S. Heath Rich. The Island Review lasted four years, when its proprietors bought The Advance in Brockton.

Large school of blackfish driven ashore on north side of the island July 1st and ninety-one were captured by Nantucket men.

First season of two-boats-a-day during the summer months.

President Grant visited Nantucket August 27 of this year.

Soldiers' and sailors' monument erected on upper Main street in October.

The roof was placed over the gasometer in October this year.

A "bucket brigade" organized by the Nantucket Fire Department.

Surfside life-saving station was established (the first on the island). It was manned for the first time December 1st, with Capt. Joseph Winslow as keeper. First rescue March 9, 1877, crew of bark W. F. Marshall.

First trial of No. 4 hand fire-engine on December 11.

1875.

Population 3,201, with 890 legal voters.

Soldiers' and sailors' monument dedicated May 29th.

Joseph Mitchell, 2d, was representative, serving two terms.

1876.

Catboat Lillian built in May.

Steamer Island Belle built by W. F. Codd and W. M. Robinson, inaugurated the first steam communication between Nantucket and Wauwinet.

Nantucket Union Temperance Society formed, August 28.

1877.

Great temperance movement.

Paddle-wheel steamer Edith operated between town and Wauwinet.

Charles B. Swain was representative.

1878.

Construction of the water works commenced.

Henry Paddock was representative, serving four terms.

Pitman & Ellis drug-store (now Small's) opened in May.

Governor Rice visited Nantucket, July 26.

Arthur H. Gardner issued the first number of the Nantucket Journal on September 25.

A severe storm on October 12 (the worst since 1841) caused damage estimated between \$20,000 and \$30,000.

Nantucket Institution for Savings in financial straits.

1879.

Running water led into the town.

Survey made for proposed railroad on Nantucket, route being staked from corner of North Water and Chester streets, through Chester and West Chester to Maxcy's pond, across Trott's Hills, through Sheep Pond Valley, across head of Hummock pond, skirting south shore of island to Surfside, thence across to Philip's Run to 'Sconset. This route did not materialize.

Project for cutting through the Haulover.

1880.

Population 3,727.

Legislature granted a charter to the Nantucket Railroad Company on April 19th.

Ground was broken for the railroad line May 3d of this year.

The Sherburne News was published four months this year, with Frederick V. Fuller editor, and Albert G. Brock publisher.

Bug Light, on the south side of the harbor, was discontinued August 1st. Last keeper Benjamin F. Wyer.

Water pressure from pipes of the new water company was tested in the Upper Square October 14th. Owing to prejudice, the firewards refused to permit the use of the town's fire-hose, so a reel of hose, with pipes and fittings was borrowed from New Bedford.

Lucretia Mott died in Philadelphia, November 11th, aged 87 years, 10 months.

Nantucket branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union organized.

Fifty thousand "linen dusters" were manufactured in Nantucket this year by John W. Hallett.

Nantucket Institution for Savings resumed business December 13, having been suspended under a stay law.

Frederick Parker, the hermit of Quidnet, died in town asylum, December 18, aged 80 years.

1881.

Mansion erected for Charles O'Conor on the cliff.

On February 4 five oxen were driven over the ice from the steamer Island Home, which was frozen in about a mile and a half in back of the bar from January 29th to February 10th and was supplied with coal and provisions over the ice.

Bark Hazard wrecked on the "Old Man," February 14. Seven of her crew perished.

Competitive trial between fire-engine John B. Chace and hydrant pressure of Wannacomet Water Company, March 29.

Work upon the Nantucket jetty (western) commenced this year, first stone being placed April 26.

The old sloop Tawtemeo sold in May.

Nantucket Railroad constructed to Surfside. First sleeper laid May 13. First train run July 4.

Polpis school-house burned January 18. New building erected and opened May 23.

The new town clock, gift of William Hadwen Starbuck, was first set in motion May 28.

The Coffin Reunion was held from the 15th to 18th of August.

Steamer River Queen sold.

Death of Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer.

1882.

Josiah Freeman was representative, serving two terms.

Steamer Island Home nearly lost in blizzard off Tuckernuck, February 5th.

Hon. Charles J. Folger, a native of Nantucket, was appointed Secretary of the United States Treasury.

The Surfside land boom at its height.

'Sconset pump was rebuilt this summer.

Hydrants first used in Nantucket in throwing water over buildings, March 9.

James F. Smith drowned near Tuckernuck, March 23.

Surfside road (Atlantic Avenue) widened this year.

Nantucket's first street watering ~~cart~~ purchased by subscription.

Hotel erected on Tuckernuck by Marcus W. Dunham, known as "East End View House."

President Arthur visited Nantucket on the U. S. S. Dispatch, September 7th.

1883.

Muskeget life-saving station established January 11. First keeper Thomas F. Sandsbury. First rescue, February 15, 1885, crew of schooner Lyndon.

First wedding occurred on Tuckernuck island, March 18—Louis E. Thomas and Linda A. Dunham.

Termination of the "packet" line between Nantucket and New Bedford, with the sale of schooner Lillie Ernestine, which succeeded the old sloop Tawtemeo in 1881.

Riverside Hotel, on Providence river, taken down and brought to Nantucket and erected at Surfside. Hotel formally opened July 4th.

Union Chapel at 'Sconset opened publicly for first time July 17. Formally dedicated July 26.

August 29th, heaviest surf at the south shore known for years.

Coatue surveyed and mapped into house-lots.

'Sconset postoffice re-opened September 1, with Mrs. P. M. Almy postmistress.

The old Atlantic Hall building moved from Main street to Brant Point to become a part of the new hotel, in September.

Coskata life-saving station established November 24. First keeper Benjamin B. Pease. First rescue February 20, 1884, crew of brig Merriwa.

1884.

Nantucket's strenuous sewer agitation.

John W. Hallett was representative, serving four terms.

Steamer City of Columbus wrecked off Gay Head, January 18.

Polpis road built this year; relocated by county commissioners in March.

Helping Hand Society organized March 25.

Town debt was cancelled through generosity of Charles O'Conor on April 21st.

Drowning of Bert Everett and Harry Hildebrand, by upsetting of their canoe, May 3d.

Mechanics Band organized this year.

Death of Charles O'Conor, May 12.

Thomas J. Hall, member of construction gang, killed by falling from train en route to 'Sconset, June 18.

Hotel Nantucket constructed on Brant Point; opened for business June 30th. Was 260 feet long.

Nantucket had an "Antiques and Horribles" parade on July 4th.

Nantucket Railroad extended to Siasconset. First train run July 8th.

Annex to the Ocean View Hotel at 'Sconset built this year.

'Sconset had its first "illumination" in August.

The 'Sconset fire department organized and rendered its first service August 9th.

Schooner Warren Sawyer wrecked on south shore December 22.

1885.

English sparrows were brought to the island this year and liberated by Capt. Joseph Mitchell.

John B. Dunham drowned near Tuckernuck January 7.

The skating rink was built this year on the lot corner of Sea and Beach streets. 120,500 shingles necessary to cover the roofs, and 8,000 feet of lumber for the skating floor. The rink was formally opened June 29.

Irregularities discovered in accounts of cashier of Pacific National Bank.

Another locomotive in service this year named the 'Sconset, which was brought to the island June 25.

Rival bands held "hops" during the season—Hills' Band of New Bedford at Surfside Hotel and Mechanics Band of Nantucket at the Nantucket Hotel.

Frederick Douglas visited the island on August 15th.

'Sconset held its second "illumination" on August 28.

The government cable was laid by tug Storm King on November 18. The first telegraph message was sent the following day.

1886.

Wreck of schooner T. B. Witherspoon on south shore of island, January 10th. Seven lives lost.

The Sea Cliff Hotel was erected this year for Mrs. C. W. Pettee.

Two whales captured off Tuckernuck on April 20th and tried out. One whale turned out forty barrels of oil. The oil and bone netted the men \$2,400.

The public drinking fountain was placed on Main street, opposite the foot of Orange street, where it remained several years before being moved to the lower square.

Steamer was frozen out of the harbor until March 13th.

Steamer Nantucket built and placed on the route July 31.

Five foxes were brought to the island and liberated by some evil-minded person.

The freight-house on Steamboat wharf was enlarged this year.

The government maintained a signal office this year until the establishment of the Weather Bureau station in October.

Consolidation of the Nantucket and Cape Cod Steamboat Company under the corporate name of the New Bedford, Marthas Vineyard & Nantucket Steamboat Company.

1887.

Steamer Waquoit was built this year.

Railroad track moved in from edge of bluff at Surfside.

Foxes were numerous on the island and many were shot during the winter of 1887-8.

1888.

Henry Riddell was representative.

Franchise granted Nantucket Electric Light Company by Legislature.

Excellent sleighing and skating on the harbor in February.

Ernest H. Jernegan purchased business of Oliver F. Hussey, February 29.

Irregularities discovered in March in accounts of the town clerk and clerk of courts.

Underhill property at Shimmo ransacked by burglars in March.

Another and larger catboat named "Lillian" built for the Wauwinet route.

James M. Ramsdell broke out of the Nantucket jail, July 8, and escaped via Madaket, crossing the sound in a dory. Was captured in New York city on the 17th.

"The 'Sconset Pump'" and the "Town Crier" issued during summer season.

Severe storm November 25-28. Cable broken. South shore of island cut away over 100 feet in places. Railroad line washed into surf.

1889.

Anthony Smalley representative, serving two terms.

Main street business section was repaved this year.

Elaborate stable erected for R. Gardner Chase near the bathing beach road.

Maria Mitchell, the noted astronomer, died June 28.

Bathing pavilion and toboggan slide in operation at Coate this season.

Electric lighting introduced into the town. Current first turned on Saturday evening, August 17. Hotels Nantucket, Springfield and Veranda were first places lighted. Congregational church lighted Sunday evening. Formal opening of the station on September 3d.

Australian ballot system first used in Nantucket at state election November 5.

Muskeget life-saving station destroyed by fire on December 27.

1890.

Population 3,268.

Masonic Block erected on Main street.

Survey made in January for proposed electric road between town and 'Sconset.

First flag-raising at the High School on May 29th.

Death of Frederick C. Sanford, August 13, 1890, aged 81 years, 6 months.

The "Wilburite" Quakers held meetings in the Fair street building until this year.

Horse cars introduced in Nantucket. First car run September 20. Line extended from Main street to Steamboat wharf, Brant Point and the Cliff. In operation two seasons. A financial failure.

The lightship was established on Great Round Shoal, east of Nantucket, on October 10th.

1891.

Arthur H. Gardner representative, serving two terms.

Capt. John Killen purchased business of Edward W. Perry & Co., June 1st.

Point Breeze Hotel built. First opened June 20th.

Steamer Gay Head made her first trip to Nantucket, July '8, with a big demonstration in her honor.

Madaket life-saving established. First keeper Thomas F. Sandsbury. First rescue December 20, 1903, crew of catboat Wild Rose.

1892.

Remarkable rescue of crew of schooner H. P. Kirkham on Rose and Crown shoal, January 20, by Coskata life-savers, for which the government bestowed medals upon them.

Town sued by Dr. F. A. Gardner on account of use of the Lily Pond ditch as a sewer outlet for the town.

1893.

Anthony Smalley representative, serving two terms.

The "odorless excavator" was purchased by the town this year. A failure in every sense.

Bark Mentor, laden with sugar, abandoned off Nantucket, April 23, boarded by Nantucketers and salvaged, the men receiving \$14,500 for their efforts.

Another brass band organized this year.

Drawing first taught in public schools, with Alexander H. Seaverns instructor.

Electric street lighting adopted by town this year.

An August storm washed track of Nantucket Railroad into the surf at Nobadeer.

Town expenses this year were \$34,900.

1894.

State road to Siasconset commenced.

Nantucket Historical Association organized and incorporated.

Friends' meeting-house on Fair street purchased, for use of the association.

Name of North street was changed to Cliff Road in October.

Sons and Daughters of Nantucket organized.

1895.

John J. Gardner representative, serving three terms.

Nantucket Railroad line rebuilt by a shorter route to Sconset.

Centennial celebration of the anniversary of the changing of the name of the town from Sherburne to Nantucket, held on July 9, 10 and 11.

Steamer Petrel built for Nantucket fishermen. (Came to the island January 14, 1896).

Eugene S. Burgess maintained a bicycle racing track near lower Orange street.

The town bought a stone crusher this year.

Alfonso Hall was built. Dedicated on the evening of December 21st.

1896.

The first steam fire-engine was purchased.

Muskeget life-saving station rebuilt this year.

Steamer Island Home sold and converted into a barge.

The old Catholic Church building was removed from Federal street in June and the new structure built on the site this year.

Water spout appeared in Nantucket sound, near Cross Rip lightship, on Wednesday, the 19th of August.

Death of Rev. Louise S. Baker, September 19. She was pastor of the Congregational church from 1880 to 1888.

Nantucket celebrated the "sound money" victory on November 10th, with a bicycle parade in the afternoon and a torchlight procession in the evening.

Opening broke through the beach at the Haulover in heavy storm on December 15 and remained open twelve

years. The widest opening was one-quarter of a mile in 1904, available to craft drawing up to eight feet. Closed November 9, 1908.

1897.

The Joy residence at the corner of Cliff Road and Easton street removed this year, to give place to new residence for Dr. J. S. Grouard.

The first phonograph, or graphophone, was brought to the island in February by Henry Nelson Lamb.

Death of Capt. Nathan Manter, February 6, aged 78 years.

The Nantucket Telephone Company was in existence.

The "Oldest House" was repaired and opened to the public in July.

The "Old Mill" was purchased by the Nantucket Historical Association, August 8, for \$885.

The first high Mass was celebrated in the new St. Mary's Church building on August 4, by Rev. Fr. McSweeney.

Nantucket golf links were laid out this year.

1898.

Rollin M. Allen representative.

Ship Asia struck on Great Round shoal, February 20th, becoming a total loss. Twenty lives lost.

Barkentine Culdoon wrecked on the south shore, March 23d.

Schooner St. Elmo foundered on shoals east of Nantucket, March 31st. Only one man saved.

The Coffin School was closed this year.

The basin between Steamboat and Old North wharves was filled in by vote of the town during the spring of 1898.

Collision between steamers Nantucket and Gay Head on July 29th.

Disruption between members of the First Baptist Church under the ministry of the Rev. E. A. Tuck, caused a separation and the People's Baptist Church was formed, surviving several years, when the two factions reunited.

Thomas W. King and family of Nantucket, lost on steamship Mohegan, off the English coast, October 15, 1898.

"Free fishing" agitation in Nantucket. Complimentary banquet to David B. Andrews and A. N. Hoxie held at Sherburne House, November 11th.

Separate Boards of Health and Overseers of the Poor abolished this year and their duties vested in the selectmen.

1899.

William Hosier, last male member of the Society of Friends, died January 4.

David B. Andrews representative.

Anti-seining agitation.

Barge John Spankalina launched February 28th.

The first toll telephones were installed in Nantucket in March.

Nantucket Union Temperance Society expired on April 3d.

Iron pier erected in front of "Driftwood" at Brant Point.

Block pavings were laid on North Water street.

Last issue of the Nantucket Journal, November 23d.

Friends' meeting-house on Centre street purchased by People's Baptist Church society and dedicated November 23d.

The Surfside Hotel collapsed in November.

1900.

Arthur H. Gardner was representative, serving five terms.

In August, Howard Willets brought the first "horseless carriage" to the island, called a "mobile."

In April and May a man came to Nantucket from the mainland and under contract with the town exterminated the thousands of prairie dogs which for several years had been devastating the moors.

The Atheneum library was first opened as a free institution on the 3d of April.

The Siasconset Casino building was erected this year.

New postoffice opened in Masonic Block, May 31st.

The Atheneum was opened as a free public library on April 3rd.

First collection from street letter boxes June 21st.

Twenty-seven miles of electric light wire on the island up to August and nearly one thousand incandescent lights.

Steamer Waquoit came to Nantucket and was used by fishermen ten years, when she was sold.

Memorial fountain erected by Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, D. A. R., a short distance west of the town on Madaket road.

Eunice Paddock, the last member of the Society of Friends, died September 22d.

Drowning of Conrad F. Goss, Frederick L. Howard, of Brockton, and Thomas Wall and Joseph P. Gardner, of Nantucket, in the upper harbor, October 11th.

The Inquirer and Mirror first issued from its new quarters in Folger Block, October 13.

Schooners Alaska, J. W. Cooper and J. Arthur Lord wrecked in chord of bay during heavy storm October 17.

Schooner David S. Siner foundered off Pollock Rip.

Marthas Vineyard Telegraph Company purchased government telegraph cable between Woods Hole and the Vineyard.

1901.

Beach House built at 'Sconset this year.

New beacon light on end of Brant point erected.

Dedication of new engine-house on Orange street.

Effort being made to secure long distance telephone connection with the mainland.

North Atlantic squadron visited Nantucket this summer.

Unitarian summer meetings held on Nantucket for first time this year.

First year of open-air band concerts during the month of August.

Wireless telegraph station installed at 'Sconset and placed in operation August 3d. First message received from steamship *Lucania* on August 16.

Corner-stone of new St. Paul's church building laid September 5th.

Schooner St. Thomas sunk in Muskeget channel, September 12. Crew saved by Muskeget life-savers.

Telephone cable laid from Smith's Point to Tuckernuck on December 28. On January 6th, 1902, cable was laid from Tuckernuck to Muskeget.

1902.

Death of Edgar Ramsdell by drowning in Smith's Point opening, February 17.

Loss of schooner Fly Away on March 18. Crew rescued by Surfside life-savers.

First type-setting machine installed in The Inquirer and Mirror office in March.

The Pollock Rip Slue lightship was established this year.

First artificial ice manufactured in Nantucket by J. Killen & Son, May 5th.

St. Paul's Episcopal church building consecrated June 11th.

Upper Main street paved with vitrified brick this year.

Sea Cliff Hotel property purchased by Providence parties.

Maria Mitchell Association founded this year.

Secretary of Navy W. H. Moody visited the island.

James King, a young lad, drowned in Miacomet pond, September 3d.

Steamer Uncatena launched June 25th. Made her first trip to Nantucket on October 31st.

Temperature of 1.1 degrees below zero recorded on Tuesday, December 9th.

1903.

Fishing schooner Hattie and Maggie struck on Rose and Crown shoal January 29 and became a total loss. Crew of eighteen men landed on Great Point.

W. H. H. Smith's stable destroyed by fire March 17th. Twelve horses perished.

New electric station started.

Albert E. Sivyer drowned from catboat near eastern jetty, August 29.

Nantucket Athletic Club organized.

Coffin School re-opened for manual training October 5.

Special act of the legislature passed to permit town to construct water plant at 'Sconset for supplying water

for domestic and fire purposes. Not accepted by the town.

Legislature passed special act making Cliff bathing beach a "public park," thus saving it for public uses.

1904.

Nantucket Civic League organized January 14.

Wauwinet Tribe of Red Men organized January 14.

Interior of Methodist church remodelled. New lecture room dedicated on March 6th.

Bathing beach leased by town to Clifford Folger, at special town meeting April 11, for \$350 per annum, for a term of fifteen years with privilege of five years renewal.

Steamer Monohansett wrecked in Salem harbor in June. A total loss.

New organ placed in Congregational church in July.

Corner-stone of new fire-proof building for Nantucket Historical Association laid on July 21.

A water plant was established by the town at Siasconset.

Booker T. Washington visited Nantucket in August.

'Sconset wireless station refitted by Marconi Company in September.

Government purchased building on Orange street now occupied by Weather Bureau. Station up to this time had been in Pacific Club building.

1905.

William C. Dunham representative, serving two terms.

Development of Gibbs Pond swamp into cranberry bog started this year.

Revenue cutter Mackinac landed mails and passengers at Quidnet, February 18th, Nantucket harbor being closed with ice.

New club-house opened by the Athletic Club, April 5.

Opening of Progress Hall on South Water street, May 10.

The town asylum was called "Our Island Home," by vote of the overseers of the poor, on July 4th.

Museum of Nantucket Atheneum transferred to Historical Association's collection.

New York Yacht Club station established at Nantucket this year and maintained several seasons.

Nantucket Hotel property sold at public auction for \$3,000 to Edwin F. Atkins of Boston. The central portion of the hotel was purchased by the Red Men in December.

Martin L. Paschal drowned from tug Hamilton A. Mathes on Thanksgiving day. (Body found January 11, 1906).

Relief lightship No. 58, stationed on Nantucket South Shoals, sank while being towed by steamer Azalea, December 11.

1906.

First power dory used in Nantucket by Jacintho (Jesse) Leial.

Nantucket's "merchant marine" dwindled to one lone coasting vessel—schooner William P. Boggs.

Death of Capt. Charles Grant, Nantucket's most successful whaling master, March 18th.

San Francisco earthquake April 18.

Death of Owen Holland, Jr., chief of police, May 30. Tombstone erected over his grave by popular subscription as a tribute to his memory.

Arthur H. Gardner succeeded C. H. Crowley as collector of taxes July 30th.

The Nantucket Railroad was not operated this year.

Stage coach furnished transportation between town and 'Sconset.

Electric automobile coach line between town and 'Sconset projected by William F. Codd and John R. Bacon. (Did not materialize.)

New bathing pavilion opened at Siasconset in August.

Alvin Hull, town crier, died August 10th.

Catboat Mildred sunk by steamer Nantucket in the harbor, August 29.

Three summer residents brought automobiles to the island this season.

The channel through Tuckernuck "slue" abandoned this year by the island steamers.

Jesse H. Eldridge, first harbor master appointed.

Clara Parker appointed librarian of Nantucket Atheneum.

A Quaker meeting was held on the island in September, when Hepzibeth C. Hussey preached to a large audience who gathered for the special occasion in the Fair street meeting-house.

Old Atlantic Hall building, which, since 1884, had been the central part of Hotel Nantucket, purchased by the Red Men and moved to South Water street.

Second steam fire-engine purchased.

Edward N. Burdick a suicide by drowning Dec. 11.

1907.

First annual town meeting to be held in Red Men's Hall.

The town appropriated money for advertising itself as a summer resort this year.

Formal public opening of the Red Men's building on February 22d.

Ellenwood B. Coleman representative, serving three terms.

Land on east corner of Broad and Beach streets cleared of old buildings to prepare for construction of Athletic Club's tennis courts, in March.

Sea Cliff Hotel property acquired by Clifford Folger and W. D. Carpenter in May.

Electric fire alarm system first tested May 14th.

Nantucket Railroad purchased by Macy syndicate in June.

The Inquirer and Mirror changed hands July 1, with Cook & Turner the new publishers.

Boston parties came to Nantucket and tested the automobile-exclusion regulation of the selectmen, with a lengthy controversy in the courts resulting.

Revenue cutter Dexter broke into Nantucket harbor March 2d.

Dwelling at Brant Point lighthouse rebuilt this year.

Rip-rap stones placed on the beach at Brant Point in front of lighthouse.

Wireless telegraph station at 'Sconset destroyed by fire November 15th.

Little motor-car popularly known as "The Bug" placed in service by the Nantucket Central Railroad company. On November 29 it made the trip over to 'Sconset in 19 minutes.

1908.

On the 23d of January an extreme wind velocity of 130 miles was reached in one gust. Was the most severe storm in the history of the Weather Bureau station at Nantucket. Much damage resulted. Heaviest sea ever witnessed in the harbor.

Wreck of brigantine Fredericka Schepp in the chord of the bay on January 29. Nine persons rescued by Coskata life-savers.

Death of Henry P. Brown, popular young business man, on February 21.

Expense of construction of the eastern jetty computed \$375,000. Estimated cost of the western jetty, begun in 1881, was \$112,000.

Bill passed the state legislature in April permitting the Selectmen of Nantucket to exclude automobiles from the island from June 15 to September 15.

The lightship was established on Hedge Fence Shoal on July 12th.

Range lights at the cliff discontinued July 14th. Last keeper George Dolby.

New beacon lights on Brant Point used for first time on July 14.

Maria Mitchell Memorial Observatory dedicated July 15th.

Telegraph cable, which had broken, purchased by the Marthas Vineyard Telegraph Company. Repairs were made and cable was again in operation on August 4th.

New gasoline motor-car run to 'Sconset' on Nantucket Railroad, July 30th. Not a success. Shipped back to mainland October 8th.

Opening at head of harbor closed. Team drove down from Coskata station on November 10 for first time in twelve years.

First superintendent of schools in Nantucket this year, Miss Mary L. Lincoln being appointed.

Streets numbered anew this year.

1909.

Steamer Republic sunk off Nantucket in collision with steamer Florida, January 23d.

Letter carrier service inaugurated June 15.

New stand-pipe erected at Wannacomet pumping station. Old tank removed June 26.

Governor Eben S. Draper visited Nantucket, July 6.

Reconstruction of road-bed and new track laid on Nantucket railroad in June. Locomotive turned turtle on south beach by rails spreading, July 23.

Nantucket Historical Association observed its fifteenth anniversary with a banquet at the Sea Cliff, July 21st.

Earl Cadwell drowned off Wauwinet, July 25.

Gymnasium hall added to Athletic Club building.

A discarded "Fifth Avenue bus" placed in service between town and 'Sconset during the summer, by Houghton Gibbs.

"Break Neck Alley" transformed into "Sunset Pass" in September.

William D. Clark, famous town crier, died August 17.

Severe storm and extreme high tide on December 26. Town expenses this year were \$68,455.38.

1910.

Benjamin Sharp representative, serving four terms.

Comet seen on Nantucket on evenings of 23d and 24th of January.

State road completed to 'Sconset. Cost \$52,983.83.

R. T. Fitz-Randolph appointed trial justice for Nantucket county in March.

New locomotive and cars on Nantucket Railroad operated the first time on June 7.

Second artificial ice plant placed in operation in Nantucket on August 18.

Crew of schooner Thomas B. Garland rescued by Coskata life-savers December 16.

1911.

Steamer Sankaty launched at Quincy on February 2d. First trip to Nantucket on May 2d.

Boat from barge Stonington, containing two men and bodies of two who had died from exposure, landed on Great point, March 24.

Meeting on April 18 to talk over project of Nantucket Hospital.

Barnes boat-house fire on June 24. Four lives lost. Suction dredge deepened channel over Nantucket bar. Severe storm on July 28.

'Sconset carnival held the week ending August 5th.

Schooner Charles H. Wolston wrecked on Great Point rip, November 17. Crew rescued by Coskata life-savers.

1912.

Cutters Acushnet and Gresham made landings at Quidnet during freeze-up in February.

State legislature appropriated \$10,000 for deepening the anchorage area in Nantucket harbor.

Last trial of a hand fire-engine in the town proper on April 24.

The Nantucket Local Band made its debut on May 8. The auto-chemical fire-engine arrived on May 29.

Interior of Pacific National Bank remodelled in June. Athletic Club landing pier built in July.

New organ installed in Baptist church, first used July 10.

Revenue cutter Acushnet first visited Nantucket on August 14.

Governor Foss visited Nantucket on August 30th.

Nantucket Democrats celebrated victory at National election by torchlight procession on November 18.

State commenced planting white pine trees on Nantucket, December 8.

Heavy blizzard on December 25 brought first sleighing on Christmas since 1878.

1913.

Steamer Sankaty established a record between Nantucket and New Bedford on January 25, making the trip in 3 hours and 11 minutes.

Death of Elisha Pope Fearing Gardner, Nantucket's eccentric "peanut man," on January 28.

Death of William Barnes, Sr., on February 23.

Death of Capt. Thaddeus C. Defriez, last whaling master of Nantucket, on May 21.

A "big season" for Nantucket as a summer resort.

Immense bed of quahaugs discovered north of Nantucket island by Sam Jackson in the fall of this year.

Clinton S. Folger brought his automobile to Nantucket, November 5th.

Drowning of Robert M. Ferris, of New York, while bathing alone in surf at 'Sconset, July 13.

First hospital fair held July 15.

Disastrous fire on Island View Farm, July 27. Loss \$12,000.

Auxiliary pumping plant of Wannacomet Water Company, at Wyer's Valley, placed in operation August 4.

1913-14.

A record season for the island's scallop fishery. A total of 7,968 kegs shipped from the island between November 1 and April 1.

1914.

Edward H. Perry representative, serving four terms.

Town voted January 29th to have a chief of fire department instead of a board of firewards.

A temperature of 4 degrees below zero recorded at the local Weather Bureau, February 13th. Coldest since station was established in 1886.

Cutter Acushnet broke the ice embargo on February 26 and released steamer Sankaty.

New bell installed in the First Congregation church. First rung for the Easter service on April 12th.

Jacintho P. Leial drowned April 23. Body found May 19.

DeMolay Commandery, Knights Templars, of Boston, visited Nantucket the last week in June.

The special exclusion act barring automobiles from Nantucket accepted June 18, by vote of 376 to 234.

Schooner George P. Hudson sunk by collision with steamer Middlesex off Nantucket, July 11th. Four lives lost.

Cape Cod Canal opened in August.

Death of Rev. John Snyder on August 12th.

Addition made to Academy Hill school building this year at a cost of \$12,000.

'Sconset wireless station closed by government for alleged violation of neutrality law, September 25.

Drowning of Knute Youngdale, November 25.

Six-masted schooner Alice M. Lawrence wrecked on Tuckernuck shoal, December 5. A total loss.

1915.

Frank Souza drowned from catboat outside Nantucket bar, January 9. Body recovered June 2d.

Nantucket swept by severe storm and extreme high tide, January 13. Wharves submerged, water rising nearly to South Water street.

Marconi wireless telegraph station at 'Sconset opened again under government censorship, January 17.

Death of Dr. Benjamin Sharp, in Moreland City, N. C., January 23.

Disappearance of Miss Eliza P. Simmons near Tom Nevers Head, February 9th. Probable suicide by drowning.

William Kalmer caught in flounder net and drowned February 16.

Steamer Sankaty took away 1196 barrels of fish products, on March 1st. On the 6th the Uncatena took 1382 barrels and on the 15th the Sankaty took 1426 barrels, which was the largest shipment made on one boat.

Steamboat wharf rebuilt during winter and spring. First landing heading south in new berth made by steamer Uncatena, March 22d.

Lionel Rhea Butler drowned by falling from motor-boat Sadie, April 1. Body recovered June 16.

Death of Dr. Arthur Elwell Jenks, May 24.

Tragic death of Jessie Holliday Dana by drowning at Cliff beach, a suicide, June 17th.

Visit of Knights Templars from New Bedford and Fall River, June 24.

Joseph Gomes killed in fight by Luther Rose, both Bravas, August 1. Rose released. Case of self-defense.

Hussey Block on Main street purchased by C. F. Wing Company, October 21.

Old Curiosity Shop, on Middle Pearl street, passed out of existence the week of October 23.

Wreck of six-masted schooner Alice M. Lawrence set on fire November 27th, burning to water's edge.

Albert G. Brock resigned as cashier of Pacific National Bank, December 1. George C. Rule appointed.

Captain Charles Hubbs killed by fall into hold of schooner L. L. Hamlin, on December 13th.

Death of "Billy" Bowen, a 'Sconset character, on December 16.

Nantucket's first community Christmas tree held on evening of December 24.

1916.

Old Cross Rip lightship removed and a rebuilt vessel (formerly Succonnessett) was placed on the station in February.

Heaviest snowfall for years on March 4th.

Cutter Acushnet broke up ice in harbor to release fishing vessels on March 7.

Jury sustained will of Horace Starbuck, April 13th.

Tom Nevers Head land boom started.

New store buildings in Folger Block erected.

The Shovelful lightship was discontinued and the Stone Horse Shoal lightship established June 2.

Suicide of Dr. Ellis V. Fanning by drowning, June 14.

New telephone exchange on Fair street placed in service June 28th.

Sunday, July 30, peculiar phenomenon known as a yellow day.

Submarine telephone cable laid across Nantucket sound in July. Capt. Arthur McCleave of Nantucket acted as pilot. Officially dedicated at public gathering August 29th.

First summer reunion of "Sons and Daughters of Nantucket" at Surfside, August 8th.

Linotype typesetting machine installed in office of The Inquirer and Mirror, August 30.

James Y. Deacon assumed postmastership on September 7th.

German submarine sank six steamers off Nantucket, October 8th.

Three vessels wrecked off Great Point, December 26th, two of which were totally lost. Three-master Roger Drury salvaged by Nantucket wreckers and towed into the harbor.

1917.

Island Service Company purchased business and wharf property of W. T. Swain & Co., January 1st. Old South wharf rebuilt this year.

Special town meeting, January 26, refused to place automobile question on Australian ballot at annual town election.

Steamer Tampico stranded on Great Point rip, January 31.

Steamer Sankaty stranded on rocks off Wilbur's point, in Buzzards Bay, on February 20, and badly damaged. Repaired at Hoboken and in service again March 30.

February 28, the selectmen granted permit to plant oysters in Coateue bend, causing great indignation among the fishermen. "The oyster grant" became a strong factor politically.

Heavy snowstorm and blizzard, April 9th, breaking telephone and electric light wires and putting the cables out of commission. Snowfall 11.6 inches.

United States declared war on Germany, April 6th.

May 1, Reginald T. Fitz-Randolph elected delegate to Constitutional Convention.

May 9, snow fell for four hours before daylight—the first May snow-storm on record at the Weather Bureau.

Manuel Santos, a five-year-old boy, run over and killed on Lyon street by a team driven by Manuel Viera, June 15.

William H. Dodge, 61 years old, instantly killed, Wednesday, June 20, at foot of Orange street, by trying to drive his team across the railroad track in front of the on-coming locomotive.

Nantucket subscribed \$411,000 to First Liberty Loan, in June.

Nantucket held a community flag-raising on the evening of July Fourth.

August 10, first of drafted men from Nantucket examined at Barnstable.

September 13, President Wilson visited the island on yacht Mayflower, accompanied by Mrs. Wilson.

September 14-15, second lot of drafted men from Nantucket examined at Barnstable.

September 17, heavy northeast storm.

Nantucket subscribed \$589,000 to Second Liberty Loan, in October.

1918

A hard winter, with several periods of isolation between January 1 and March 1.

February 1—Cross Rip lightship torn from her moorings in Nantucket sound by ice and swept out to sea, being lost with her crew of six men. Last seen on morning of the 5th in ice several miles east of Nantucket.

February 4—Steamer Ruby, laden with supplies for France, stranded at west end of island a short distance

from the Madaket station. Was subsequently floated, after about 1900 barrels of lubricating oil were removed.

February 5—Worst cold wave on Nantucket in a century. Weather station recorded 6.2 below zero.

February 26—Hurricane signals displayed by Nantucket Weather Bureau station.

March 14—Automobile hearing at State House. Nantucket's last effort to keep out the machines.

March 31—"Daylight saving" first went into effect, when clocks all over the United States were advanced one hour at 2 a. m.

April 9—Last of the three Napoleon willows on Centre street cut down. Root left in ground and new shoots started growing again.

April 11—U. S. transport Meade stranded near Great point.

April 12—Tanker Courier stranded on Long shoal in Nantucket sound.

April 13—Third Liberty Loan parade.

April 13—First air-craft crossed Nantucket sound—a hydro-airplane, making the trip over from Chatham in twenty minutes. Landed at the south beach.

April 15—Death of Private Howard F. Coffin of Nantucket, in Boston. Member of Co. G of 302 Infantry, U. S. A. First Nantucket life sacrificed since the United States declared war on Germany.

April 17—Four air-craft came over. Three landed safely at Brant Point. The fourth struck in shallow water near Coatue flats and was wrecked.

April 24—Governor McCall signed bill repealing law excluding automobiles from Nantucket.

The roof was removed from the old gasometer in April.

April—Nantucket subscribed \$130,000 to Third Liberty Loan.

May—Nantucket contributed \$8,115.45 to the Red Cross war fund.

May 15—Repeal of automobile exclusion law accepted by the voters of Nantucket—336 to 296.

May 18—Seven automobiles brought to Nantucket on one boat, making eleven on the island the first weekend after repeal of the law.

June 3—First dirigible balloon came over to Nantucket. Did not land.

July 1—District Court established in Nantucket.

July 1—Sconset motor-bus placed in service by Pease & Ayers.

July 3—School of blackfish stranded on the north beach. Fifty-nine were harpooned and their oil tried out.

July 13—Fishing schooner Evelyn M. Thompson wrecked at Low Beach.

July 17—Death of Corporal Chester F. Dunham of Nantucket at Ft. McHenry Hospital, Baltimore, Md., upon return from over-seas service.

July 19—Byron L. Sylvano died from wounds received in action in France. Only Nantucket man killed at the front.

July 20—New District Court room in Pacific Club building formally opened.

July 21—German submarine sank coal barges and burned tug off Cape Cod.

August 3—Three-masted schooner Sarah & Lucy, coal-laden, wrecked on Nantucket bar and became a total loss.

August 3—Another school of blackfish stranded, directly on the cliff bathing beach. One hundred and twenty-eight were killed. No way to try out oil and

carcasses were finally towed out to sea and set adrift. Many persons indulged in blackfish "steak," which was served in some of the hotels.

August 10—Fishing fleet and a steamer attacked by german submarine on Georges Bank and six vessels sunk. Twenty-eight survivors (19 fishermen and 9 from British steamer Penistone) landed at Nantucket.

August 19—Warren Barton Blake, a New York journalist, drowned off Sankaty while bathing alone. Body was recovered on the 26th, off Surfside, nine miles distant.

August 24—Ninety-four automobiles on the island.

September 12—251 Nantucketers between ages of 18 and 45 registered for selective service and 97 "off-islanders."

September 26—Francis Leroy Wilkes, of Nantucket, drowned at sea on the U. S. S. Tampa.

October—Nantucket subscribed \$306,000 to Fourth Liberty Loan.

October 9—Fourth Liberty Loan parade.

October 30—Epidemic of influenza. Town took control of hospital, placing William Wallace and W. Prentiss Parker in control of the situation. Epidemic lasted three weeks.

A total of 192 Nantucketers "in service" in World War—74 in army; 61 in navy; 39 in coast guard; 7 in aviation; 4 in radio; 6 in merchant marine and 1 nurse at the front. 4 died in service.

November 11—"Armistice" signed. Peace agreement between Allies and germany celebrated at Nantucket by ringing of bells, blowing of whistles and suspension

of business. Impromptu parade in afternoon. Called "Victory Day."

Arthur W. Jones representative.

December 31—Residence of Mrs. William Barnes ravaged by fire. Damage estimated \$27,000.

1918—1919.

No ice in Nantucket harbor during this winter. An open winter with mild weather and only two or three light falls of snow.

1919

February 27—Death of Dr. Ellenwood B. Coleman.

May 10—Nantucket subscribed \$229,500 to Fifth Liberty Loan, which was \$60,500 more than her quota. A total of \$1,665,500 subscribed on the island on the five loans, making Nantucket the banner town in the United States, with a per capita subscription of approximately \$555.

Roadway on Steamboat wharf concreted this year.

June 3—Meeting of Society of Friends held by Job Gidley, Horace Foster and Cyrus Copper in the Fair street meeting-house.

September 17—The town presented a ship's bell to the U. S. S. "Nantucket" of the Massachusetts Nautical School as a testimonial.

Construction of Polpis road started on the half-cost basis between the town and the state, each paying \$2,500.

Ocean View Hotel at Sconset torn down in October to give place to new residence for Mr. and Mrs. Harry Burrage.

October 20—First "open season on pheasants," lasting until November 20.

October 21—First submarine entered Nantucket harbor. Docked at the south wharf.

November 1—Fog bells placed in operation on end of eastern jetty and at Brant Point.

Helping Hand Society disbanded.

Radio-compass station established at Surfside by the navy department.

The island fishermen organized an association and actively opposed efforts of the Fishermen's Union to force them to unionize. Fishermen received generous financial support to assist them in their fight.

Arthur W. Jones representative.

Fishing sloop Sakuntala wrecked on the east shore of the island December 8th, becoming a total loss.

1919—1920.

A hard winter. Island surrounded by ice for several weeks. Harbor closed and fishing at a stand-still for two months. Many storms in succession; heavy snow-falls; cold, blustering weather through January and February and first week of March.

1920.

The town and state each appropriated \$15,000 this year towards oil construction on Polpis road.

Annual town meeting made appropriations totalling \$120,914.25—the largest amount on record up to this year.

March 9th—Abandoned steamer Guilford taken in tow 58 miles off Nantucket by cutter Acushnet and towed to this island, where she was joined by a wrecking outfit.

Precipitation during month of February was 7.00 inches—establishing a record for that month.

By special grant of the Legislature the scallop season was extended through April this year.

Hummock, Miacomet and Sesachacha ponds were open to the sea in the months of April and May.

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